N[illegible]-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

AND

ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. [illegible] Elizabeth-City, N. C. Thursday, August 11, 1831. No. 32.

State of [illegible]
Court of [illegible]

H. Mathias
vs.
Robt Bell and
Benj. Bell.

Sheriff's Levy.

Levied on the defendant Benjamin Bell's land bounded by the lands of Isaac Baxter, Caleb Etheridge Jno. Poyner and others.

Isaac Baxter
vs.
Rob't Bell and
Benj. Bell.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Benjamin Bell has absconded so that process of law cannot be served upon him, *It is ordered*, That notice be given for two months in the Elizabeth-City Star, to the defendant Benjamin Bell, that at the next County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for Currituck County, at the Court-House therein, on the last Monday in August, a motion will be made for executions to sell the lands levied upon as aforesaid, and if he has or can shew any cause to the contrary, will then and there appear and make it known or executions will be award ed in due form of law.

Witness *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in May, and fifty fifth year of our Independence, Anno Domini 1831.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

June 30. Price adv. $6 75.

State of North Carolina,

Pasquotank County:

Sup'r Court of Law, Spring Term, 1831

Alfred A. Turner, vs. Susan Turner. } Whereas a Subpœna has been issued against the defendant in this case which was returned by the Sheriff of Pasquotank county "not to be found," and proclamation having been publicly made at the court house door of said county by the Sheriff for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by said Subpœna, and she having failed to do so, *It is ordered* by the court that notice be given three months in the Elizabeth City Star and Edenton Gazette for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Pasquotank, at the court house in Elizabeth City, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. next, then and there to appear and plead answer or demur to the Plaintiffs petition or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the allegations heard exparte.

Witness *Lemuel C. Moore*, clerk of the said court at Elizabeth City, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1831, and in the 55th year of our independence.

Lemuel C. Moore, Clk.

July 14. price adv. $5

Confectionary & Perfumery.

Lemon, Hoarhound, Rock and Pepperment Candy,
Sugar Kisses and Sugar Plums.
Cologne Water, Antique and Bear's Oil,
Essences of all kinds,
Aromatic Vinegar, and Bay Rum for the headache.

ALSO,

A beautiful assortment of choice shaving and Fancy Soaps, consisting of

Musk, Violet, Rose, Oriental, Vegetable, Lavender, Emolient, Olive, Orange, Abyssinia, Ambrosia, Windsor and Casteel,

For sale at M. RUSSELL'S.

MOLASSES.

87 hhds. bright English Island Molasses, just received per schr. Henry Clay, and for sale by

H. N. & T. P. Williams.

Elizabeth-City, June 30.

Palace of Fortune!

NO. 200 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, N. York, where [illegible] of Cash Prizes of $30,000, $5,000, 15,000, 12,500, 10,000, 8,000, &c. &c. amounting to *Millions of Dollars!!*

Important Intelligence.

List of Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries to be drawn in the City of New York for the Summer Campaign.

July 20—Extra 19—Capitals Three of $10,000. Price of Tickets $5. 86 No. Lottery—6 drawn ballots

Package of Wholes, containing 12 tickets, $60, warranted to draw at least 25 50.

July 27—Extra 20—Capitals $40,000, 10,000. Tickets $10, and lowest prize $12. 66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 22 tickets, $220, warranted to draw 102.

August 3—Extra 21—Captials $20,000, 10,000. Tickets $5.—66 Numbers—10 drawn.

Package of wholes, containing 22 tickets, $110, warranted to draw 42 50.

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals 3 of $15,000. Tickets 5 dollars. 60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 20 tickets $100, warranted to draw 38 25.

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals $20,000. Tickets 5 dollars. 60 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Package of wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100 dollars warranted to draw 42 50.

August 24—Extra 24—Capitals $40,000, 10,000. Tickets 10 dollars. Lowest prize 12 dollars—66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 22 tickets, 220 dolls. warranted to draw 102.

August 31—Extra 25—Capitals $15,000, 5,000. Tickets 4 dollars.—66 Numbers—10 drawn.

Packages of wholes containing 22 tickets, 88 dollars warranted to draw 34.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

☞ Bank Notes, current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets.

☞ I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, also, many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., & Augusta, Geo.

The "Lottery Herald" is published by the Subscriber every evening of the day of drawing. The Herald is forwarded regularly to all those who deal with me free of charge. It contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, a correct Price Current, and Review of the N. York Market, and a variety of useful and amusing original and selected reading matter. Please address

A. H. Schuyler,

June 18. New York.

M. RUSSELL

Has just received a fresh supply of butter and water Crackers, Indelible Ink, Tooth Powder, Starch, Dried Currants, Raisins and Florida Water, of a superior quality. Also, Conversation Cards, by which a courtship may be carried on by those too diffident to speak.

He will continue to receive fresh supplies during the summer.

Elizabeth City, July 21.

Farmer's Repository.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The following beautiful and eloquent passage is from Mr. Biddle's Address before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture:

"If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of Agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on the calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep root in the human heart, since they have at all times fastened at once on the imagination and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that in this nation agriculture is probably destined to receive the highest honors, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits who in other times and in other lands have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. Their influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced to every condition of our citizens; but as all objects are more distinct by insulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American Farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government; it derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadows between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversions can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence, in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of liberal studies, and enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what danger this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanded territory, and its daily complicating interests, shall awake the ardent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most stedfast security, unfailing reliance, will be on the column of landed proprietors, the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate the denser part of communities, well educated, brave and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend and to save."

Agricultural.—We learn from a correspondent in Pitt county, that Mr David Adams, who resides on Clay Root in that county, has made, this season, from two bushels of seed wheat, one hundred bushels of clean grain, on common land, that had been cultivated about 13 years, and had never been manured. In the pea row he run a deep furrow, into which he threw the corn stalks which grew on the land, and where the corn grew no manure was put. When the wheat was about 18 inches or 2 feet high, he ran a fluke plough between each row; which was all the cultivation it received. From this it would appear, observes our correspondent, that drilling wheat is much more profitable than sewing it broadcast.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CONTINUED.]

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. BERRIEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all.—The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for adverting briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia.—On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own; and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold [illegible] assistance which I could [illegible] carry them into effect. The annunciation of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I clearly foresaw the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection.—A stranger to Gen Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew, moreover, that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered.—Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combination [illegible] ing out of the supposed con[illegible] the interests of Mr. C[illegible] Van Buren, I had no [illegible] as little in the suppos[illegible] character, having for the [illegible] erce Major Eaton to retire f[illegible] inet—or to exclude his family [illegible] society of Washington. With mine [illegible] did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict Major Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from Society*, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle; and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Colonel Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the president.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two Colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement *made from full notes taken at the time* proves *no paper was shown to him on that occasion*. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday,) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious

to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the unjustness of excluding her from society; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of Congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind—*he showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated to me no terms which he would hereafter require.* By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisiton which he had made thro' Col. Johnson, I considered the object of the interview to be *to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination.*

He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of the interests of Georgia at a peculiar crisis required, in[illegible]ress my feelings.

[illegible]sequent period, the [illegible] occurred between the [illegible] and Vice-President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of Gen. Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the 4th day of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his, (Mr. Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which promted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrear, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress; Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition *to press* this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson.

The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public:

FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831.

SIR:—I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full developement of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me, and of my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Socretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction this statement; or disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer.

Very respectfully.

J. H. EATON.

JNO. M. BERRIEN, Esq.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. EATON.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

SIR:—I received to-day your note of last night, in which you call my attention to an article in the U. S. Telegraph of the 17th inst. relating to your wife—and desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that statement you add, "the relation we have sustained towards each other, authorizes me to demand an immediate answer."

To this inquiry preferred as a matter of right, and presented in the form of a demand, my answer must be brief. It consists in the simple denial of the claim which you assert. I cannot recognize your right to interrogate me, concerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public journal, which are made without my agency. You might with equal propriety select an article from any newspaper in the Union, for the purpose of putting me to the question—and if the claim which you assert be well founded, I might be required at the instance of any person aggrieved to give my confession of faith, in relation to the various statements to be found in any of the journals, in which my name may chance to be mentioned. Such a demand, therefore, cannot be admitted for a moment. But although I cannot recognize your right, either as derived from the relation which we have sustained towards each other, or from any other source, to make the demand presented by your note, I am not quite sure, looking to the position in which we stand before the public, that I can acquit myself to the community or to myself for declining to answer your inquiry.

In the progress of those events which have at length resulted in the dissolution of the Cabinet, my determination has been not to do any act which was calculated to provoke controversy, nor to deviate, under whatever urgency, from that line of conduct, which my own sense of propriety prescribed. Acting upon this determination, I have necessarily pursued a course, which a refusal to answer your inquiry, might seem to indicate an unwillingness to avow. Such an inference would be unjust as it regards myself, and delusive in relation to the public. Although, therefore, I have the most unaffected reluctance to enter upon such a subject, and certainly do not acquiesce in your right to demand it, it seems to me that you have by making the inquiry, imposed upon me the obligation to do so, from a just consideration of what I owe to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that up to the time of your marriage, I had not heard the rumors, which have since, in various forms, been presented to the public, and was ignorant of Mrs Eaton's relation to the society of this place. I accepted your invitation to be present at your wedding, therefore, with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so, other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself, no doubt, aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the Cabinet, made these rumors the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ignorance of that which was publicly and generally spoken of, and it consequently became necessary for me, embarrassed as the question was, by the official relation in which we stood to each other, to determine upon my future conduct. In deciding this, it did not seem to me to be necessary, to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the statements which were made. It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of the community of which I had recently become a member; and having done so, to conform to it. In the winter of 1830, as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman, who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act, under the authority of the President, to express, with precise reference to this subject, the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of his Cabinet, and to announce his determination, at any rate, to have it. Messrs. Ingham and Branch were present at this interview.—The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself had successively given very large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited. We were then told that on such occasions at least the President would expect, in future, a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various other suggestions made during this conversation, but this recapitulation of them is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I answered to this communication for myself, that I would not permit the President, nor any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a riquisition was persevered in, I would retire from the official situation which I held. In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the question of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family.

I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JNO. M BERRIEN.

To J. H. EATON, Esq.

Correspondence to be continued.

Eight days later from England.—By the arrival at N. York on the 3d inst. of the packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 27th June, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received their regular files of papers. London to 26th, Liverpool to 27th, and Glasgow to 22d June, all inclusive, together with Shipping Lists, and their Correspondents letters to the latest dates.

By this arrival the only news of the least importance is the meeting of the British Parliament on 21st June, the Speech of the King, delivered in person—and the passage thro' its first reading, on the 24th, of the Reform Bill. Field Marshal Diebitsch is dead. It was given out that he died of apoplexy, and afterwards of cholera morbus, but the general belief was that he had destroyed himself: perhaps poison is as rational a way of accounting for his extinction as any other. His reverses are supposed to have indisposed the Emperor to him; and the courtiers in the camp may have imagined that his death would be acceptable. The General of Infantry, Count Toll, instantly assumed the command of the army. It will be remembered that at the date of our last accounts, it was announced that Gen. Paskewitch had been appointed to supersede Diebitsch in command—this may have been the cause, or forerunner, of the death of the latter.—Ireland continues in an unhappy condition—the disturbances have not ceased, and some further blood has flowed. From either Poland or Belgium we have nothing definite, in addition to what we received on Monday via Havre. In relation to the latter country, we presume nothing would be known till 30th June—from King William's speech, which is altogether of a pacific character, we anticipate that nothing serious will arise out of that question. There seems, as we have all along maintained, no prospect of the general peace of Europe being disturbed.

Seizure of Jewels.—On the 28th ult, the Collector of the Port of New-York, having received private information that a smuggled lot of valuable jewels were deposited in a certain house in that city, proceeded to the spot, & succeeded in securing a small box, which was conveyed to the Custom-House and opened. It was found to contain precious stones and jewels to the value of about one hundred thousand dollars. One great sapphire alone, which it contained, is said to be worth nearly seven thousand dollars. The editor of the Mercantile remarks—

It will be remembered that in Sept. 1829, the Princess of Orange was robbed, in a very unaccountable manner of her jewels, in the Palace at Brussels. In December of the same year, a reward of about $30,000 was offered in this city, for the recovery of these jewels. The Dutch Minister, on seeing those seized by the Collector, felt morally sure, as we understand, that they were part of those belonging to the Princess of Orange—if they should prove to be the identical ones, a nice question will arise, as to the manner of their restitution: they are very valuable, being estimated by competent judges at about one hundred thousand dollars.

The person who claimed the box in question, has escaped. His name is Carrara, an Italian, who recently arrived from Havre in one of our packets. Our officers, however, are in pursuit of him, and we think he will find it difficult to escape their vigilance. The Jewels were yesterday deposited in the Mechanics' Bank for safe keeping. More of this mysterious affair, will yet be doubtless revealed.

The Journal of Commerce says, these Jewels have been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws, and therefore forfeited, they cannot be restored to the owners, we imagine, except by an Act of Congress, which we have no doubt will be passed for that purpose. Supposing their value be equal to $100,000 the commissions of the Collecter will amount to nearly $13,000; a handsome day's work in these hard times. They are now deposited in the Mechanic's Bank for safe keeping.

Maj. Eaton & Mr. Berrien.—The rumor goes that Major Eaton challenged Mr. Berrien on Monday week. A letter from Washington published in the Richmond Whig gives the report, and adds—

"He, Dr. Randolph, and Gen. Hunter, the appraiser of the Port of Alexandria, spent several days last week at Strother's hotel making arrangements for the combat; and the rumor of yesterday was that Eaton, accompanied by the gentlemen already named, and Mr. Berrien with his friends Col. Towson and Dr. Lovell, had all proceeded to the ground. I have no doubt but the last part of the rumor is unfounded; because Mr. Berrien after what has passed, will certainly place a better estimate on his own character, and the duty he owes to his country, than to gratify the Major."

The Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday, says—"The district is again full of rumors relative to a "belligerent operation" between Mr. Berrien and Mr. Eaton.—We have heard various stories, but shall not repeat any of them."

Remarking on the rumor that something is about to appear, in comparison with which the Address of Mr. Berrien is as "cakes and custards," &c., the U. S. Telegraph says:

"We know not what is about to appear. We presume that *all*, that the *worst* will not appear before the meeting of Congress; but we know enough to feel authorized to say, that there are facts yet behind, of much more weighty import than any thing which has been given to the public. We do not believe that these will appear until after the meeting of Congress."

More Yet.—The Washington Telegraph of Monday, says—"We have received, and will publish to morrow, an able and interesting letter, addressed to the President of the United States, by Mr Ingham, in which he reviews, with more than his usual ability, the letter of Mr. Tryst, and the *official* expose of the Globe. Nothing yet published in the course of the late unpleasant controversy will more seriously affect the character and popularity of Gen. Jackson."

Appointments by the President.—The Washington Globe of Tuesday contains the annexed official annunciation of appointments by the President.

LOUIS MCLANE, of Delaware to be Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary of the U. States, to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

AARON VAIL, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

Elizabeth-City:

Thursday, August 11, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The elections for Congress and the State Legislature took place in Hertford County on Thursday last. The following is the result:

For Congress—Jno. H. Wheeler 330; Wm. B. Shepard 296. Majority for Wheeler 34.

Legislature—B. J. Montgomery, senate; E. A. Shamblee and Godwin C. Moore, commons.

Beaufort County.—Wm. S. Rowland, senate; Richard H. Bonner and David C. Freeman, commons.

Greenville.—William M. Sneed, senate; Spencer O'Brien and Charles Ridley, commons.

Edgecomb.—Louis D Wilson, senate; Hardy Flowers and Reding Pittman, commons.

Franklin.—William P. Williams, senate; Gideon Glenn and James Davis, commons.

We lay before our readers to-day the appeal of Mr. Berrien to the public. We make no comments upon it—it speaks for itself—and we leave those to whom it is addressed to draw their own conclusions. We shall continue the correspondence, though it will have been read by most of our readers before we can lay it before them. It is a memorable event in our government; such a one as we hope, for the honor of our country may never occur again. It should stand on record in the pages of every newspaper in the country, that it may be referred to by generations yet unborn.

Mr. Ingham has come out with a very lengthy letter to the President, of which we shall take some notice in our next.

The Light Boat has resumed her station at the mouth of Pasquotank River.

A Treatise on the Primitive and Secondary Disguised or Misplaced Fever.—We have proof-sheets of this forthcoming work before us, and are pleased with the style of the author and of his mode of treating the subject. As it is, however, a subject with which we do not pretend to be conversant we subjoin the following, from a friend:

"Doct. Sawyer of N C. is about publishing a treatise on primitive, and secondary, disguised or misplaced fever or a single disease."

With the variety, cause and treatment, as it appears in most forms of fever recognized by nosologists. To which are added, as belonging to the class, gout or rheumatism. It will compose a neat duodecimo of about 200 pages, and be issued from the press in September.

The work has been submitted to the inspection of a medical critic, by a celebrated publishing house here, who reported it "as evidently the work of a man of great capacity and experience."

His theory of the gout or rheumatism (which he proves to be the same disease) is new and original, it being one of the varieties of misplaced fever prevalent only in regions where bilious fever exists and are accessible to the same remedies.

[*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Not so Coarse.—The following has been sent to the Boston Transcript, as a translation of Mr. Van Buren's letter of resignation:

"DEAR SIR: The great moving spring of Atheistical doctrines, premeditated and promulgated by the influence of Popish superstition, and converted into an Union Clothes Warehouse, cannot be more gratified than Jeptha was when he was commander under the influence of the mail stage connected with the Providence line, coming in full contact with *belles lettres*. "That class of beings who are never entrusted, with any thing, should be careful what use they make of it; for it is a well known fact, that heterogeneous matter, compounded with a sour stomach, renders the garment unfit for use, therefore, buff vests are more suitable for the rising generation, especially when dampness does for conspire to prevent horticulture from springing up amid the vapors of enthusiasm, which would wholly destroy the circumference of Buren's hallucinations, connected with an air pump, that could not inspire genius with Junius' Letters, although he might have had a hand in hanging Gibbs, the pirate.

From the Washington Telegraph.

Governor Hamilton and General Jackson.—We have, for some days, had in type the address of Governor Hamilton, delivered at the late anni-

versary in Charleston, South Carolina. We, to-day, lay it before our readers. It will be seen that he asserts that General Jackson was in favor of the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary bill; a measure, which, in the opinion of many, goes the whole length of nullification.—That the President was unreservedly and unqualifiedly in favor of the repeal, we know. The Globe has not ventured to deny it. Will that print define the distinction between the repeal of that section and *nullification!* Is the Globe in favor of, or

Mr. Wm. M. Dunning, of New York, offers a premium of forty dollars to the writer of the best essay on matrimonial happiness, and another of equal amount to the writer of the best disquisition of the question, whether virtue and religion are not necessary to the happiness of the marriage state.

In a public lecture lately delivered at Portland, Mr. Noah Webster stated "that, to prepare himself for the great and principal work of his life, his dictionary, he made himself acquainted with *twenty* different languages."

It is recommended to destroy Mosquetoes, to place a few hot coals on a shovel, and burn some brown sugar in your room: this will destroy the musquetoes for the night.

Michigan Election.—The Detroit Journal of 13th inst. states that the returns received, warrant them in saying that Austin E. Wing, the anti-Jackson candidate, is elected by a "triumphant majority" over S. W. Dexter, the anti-Masonic candidate, and Gen. Williams, the Jackson candidate.

Bulwer.—The Editor of the Philadelphia *Gazette* gives the following extract from a letter received by him from this distinguished Novelist. 'I have long nursed an ardent desire to visit America, rendered classical by your great men, and sacred by your institutions. A very favorite project with me, is to visit that country with the intention to do it justice. I am convinced, that should I ever behold America, my present prepossessions will be confirmed by actual experience.'

A Pretty Riddle.—I will consent to all you desire, said a young female to her lover, on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have and yet what you can give me. What did she ask him for?

Five hundred dollars has been received this season at one stall in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, for cucumbers raised on one acre of ground previous to July 16.

MARRIED,

In Newport, R. I. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Vanvleck, WILLIAM H CRANDALL, Esq. to Miss MARY H MOORE, daughter of Col. Henry Moore, of that town.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

7th, Steamboat Petersburg, from the Roanoke, having in tow boats Elizabeth and Roanoke, with flour, tobacco and cotton.

9th, " Petersburg, from the Roanoke, having in tow boat Northampton, with tobacco, cotton, &c.

Brig Robert M. Knox, Hawes, from Point Petre, with molasses to Knox & Williams.

Schr. Henry Bateman, O'Neal, from Ocracock, with mdze. to John Williams & Co.

SAILED.

4th, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke, with boat Halifax, for Norfolk

8th, Steamboat Lady of the Lake, for Norfolk, with boats Elizabeth and Roanoke, with flour, tobacco and cotton.

8th, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke, with passengers.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST on Monday last somewhere in Elizabeth City a small Wallet, containing $6 50 in money, besides a note against Ambrose Hollowell for $35, and one against Mordecai Gregory for $17 41. The subscriber will give five dollars to any person who will leave the pocket book with its contents at this office. All persons are hereby warned not to receive the above notes.

Stephen B. Jackson.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 11.

A Chew of Tobacco

And the sweepings of my shop for one day, will be given for the apprehension of my two indented apprentices MARTIN McPHERSON and CHARLES SMITH, who hung their feet to their ancles and absconded on Saturday last from my employ. A particular description of their persons is deemed unnecessary. They are no doubt loitering about the town and its vicinity, and if any person is detected in employing or harboring them, they will be prosecuted.

William Deneale.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 11. *Bt.*

NOTICE.

INTENDING to remove from this place, it becomes necessary that my accounts with persons here should be closed immediately. I therefore request all who are indebted to me to come forward and pay, otherwise I shall place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; & those that have claims against me, to present them for payment.

John M. Krozer.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Bacon, per lb.	10 a	
Beef, mess bbl.	12	
fresh	8	
Butter,	25	
Beeswax,	20	
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.	1 50	
Apple,	45 a	50
Peach,	70	
Gin, Holland,	1 25	
Country,	45 a	50
Rum, West-India,	91 a	1 00
New-England,	40 a	45
Whiskey,	40	
Corn, bbl.	2 50	
Wheat, bush.	70	
Coffee, lb.	11½	
Cotton, do.	none	
Chocolate,	20	
Candles, sperm	28	
mould	15	
dipt	12	
Cheese,	10	
Cordage, cwt.	14	
Flour, family bbl.	6 00	
fine	5 00	
superfine	5 50	
Flax,	7	
Flaxseed, bush.	1 00	*in demand*
Iron, bar American	5	
Russia & Sweeds	5	
Lard, lb.	10	
Meal, bush.	75 a	87
Molasses, gal.	23 a	
Oil, sperm	1 00	
linseed	1 25	
fish	50	
Pork, prime bbl.	13 00	
mess	16 00 a	17 00
Powder,	6 00	
Sugar, loaf	20	
lump	18	
brown	7 a	10
Salt, Turks Island	50 a	
Liverpool	none	
Staves, W. O. hhd.	15 00	*in demand.*
R. O. do.	10 00	
W. O. bbl.	6 00	
Heading, hhd.	20 00	
Steel, German	15	
Eng. blistered	8	
Shot,	1 50	
Tar, bbl.	1 25	
Turpentine,	1 62	
spirits	62½	
Rosin,		
Rice,	4	
Tea, imperial	1 75	
gunpowder	1 75	
hyson	1 25	
black	1 25	
Tallow,	8 a	10
Tobacco, plug	10 a	15
Wine, Madeira	2 00 a	3 00
Teneriffe,	1 75	
Malaga,	1 00	
Lisbon,	1 75	
Scuppernong,	50	

At New-York, August 3.

Coffee—10¼ *a* 12½. *Cotton*—8 *a* 12½.
Flour—superfine, 4 87 *a* 5 50.
Corn—southern, 62 *a* 64.
Wheat—N. Carolina, 1 06 *a* 1 09
Staves—W. O. pipe, 52 *a* 54.
Heading—W. O. 43 *a* 45.
Hoops—30 *a* 35
Shingles—cypress, 3 50 *a*
Molasses—22 *a* 28
Tar—1 25 *a* 1 31. *Pitch*—1 50
Rosin—1 12½. *a* 1 50.
Turpentine—soft, 2 00.

At Charleston, August 1.

Corn—50 a 54. *Peas* 65.
Salt—Liverpool, course, in bags of 4 bushels 1 56 *a* 1 65; in bulk, 32 cts; Turks Island 50.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A three or four days meeting will be held at the Baptist Meeting House, Salem, Pasquotank County, commencing on Tuesday after the second Lord's day in August. Ministers of the Gospel are most affectionately invited to "come and help us." GEO. M. THOMPSON.

July 28.

MOLASSES.

WE have just received per the schr. John Bartlit, *one hundred and eight* hhds. the quality of which is very good.

H. N. & T. P. Williams.

August 4.

NOTICE.

THE school at Pleasant Hill Academy in Perquimans county near Parksville is open. Students will be thankfully received and great attention paid to the same. Board can be had on accommodating terms in the neighborhood by application to John Winslow, Elizabeth Twine, Christian White and others.

July 21.

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has removed to that eligible and well known establishment, the Lake Drummond Hotel recently kept by Mr. Dan'l Rogerson, situated on the Dismal Swamp Canal about halfway between Norfolk Va. and Elizabeth City, N. C. and within four miles of that beautiful and romantic body of water, "the lake of the Dismal Swamp," now rendered elegantly classic by "the poet's pen," which has there given "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." The subscriber is fitting up this house at considerable expense: and, that nothing may be wanting to give general satisfaction, he is determined to have comfortable lodging rooms, a pleatifully supplied table and bar room, to engage unremitting attention and neatness, and to enforce good order throughout the establishment. By arrangements already made for that purpose his supplies will be received almost daily from Norfolk, and of the best that the market can afford. Passengers travelling by the stage may depend on prompt attention. Horses shall be attended to with the utmost care.

Small pleasure parties can be accommodated at any time to suit their taste and convenience, and large parties by giving a short notice.

By the establishment of this Hotel the vulgar epithet of *Gretna's* lost; for *Hymen* here has raised his holy fane, where the bright torch before the altar burns, and the reverend priest unites the happy pair.

Amalek C. Williams.

August 4, 1831. *Tt.*

Malachi Russell,

(*Two doors east of the National Hotel.*)

RETURNS thanks to his customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them and the public generally, that his establishment is still open and supplied with a variety of articles which may be had on reasonable terms. Among which are the following:

Albany Beer and Newark Cider,
Cordials of various kinds,
Lemon Syrup, Claret Wine,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Brandy Fruit, of various kinds,
A few bottles of Capers,
Raisins, Almonds, &c.
Ladies' Baskets,
An assortment of Children's Toys,
Mills' Patent Gunpowder,
Silver Spectacles, with cases,
Calcined Magnesia,
Camphor, Laudanum,
Paragoric, Cream of Tartar,
Sulphur, Allum,
Bateman's Drops,
Opodeldoc, Liquorice,
Epsom Salts,
Seidlitz and Soda Powders,
Rotten Stone, Pearlash, and Cloves,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Segars and Snuff.

June 9.

Joseph B. Skinner et al. vs. The heirs of Aaron Albertson dec. } In Equity.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Benj. Albertson, Thomas R. Albertson and Elizabeth Albertson, and Joseph Munden and wife Mary, Reuben Wilson and wife Mariam, Phinehas Trueblood and wife Elizabeth, and Mary Overman and Eli Overman are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for three months, admonishing them to appear at the next term of this Court and plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Exum Newby, c. & M. E.

May 5.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

70 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
26 barrels Sugar,
100 barrels Tar,
4,000 lbs. Bacon and Lard and a few bbls. N. York prime Pork for sale by

Miles White.

Elizabeth-City, 5th mo 2d, 1831.

WARRANTS. EXECUTIONS, CASAS AND CASA BONDS, BILLS OF LADING & SHIPPING ARTICLES,
For sale at this Office.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Lem'l Richardson to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned

Will be Sold

on Thursday the 1st of Sept. next, on the premises the tract of land whereon the said Lemuel Richardson formerly resided situated at the fork of the road one mile from River Bridge, estimated to contain one hundred & seventy-five acres. There is on the premises a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, &c. well enclosed. Also, will be sold at the same time two negro Men, one negro Woman and three Children.

TRUSTEE.

July 28 *Tt.*

State of North Carolina,

Pasquotank County:

IN EQUITY.

Thomas S. Overman, vs. The heirs of Robt. H Burcher, to wit:—Jno. Burcher of E. City, and Jas. Burcher and Wm. Heyes an Infant are residents of Virginia. } Bill to make title.

In this case it appearing to the court that James Burcher and William Heyes an Infant are not residents of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for three months, admonishing them to appear on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept. next at this court and plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Exum Newby, c. & M. E.

July 28, 1831.

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1831.

Hillary Simmons, vs. Benjamin Bell. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the lands of Benj. Bell, March 30, 1831, bounded on [illegible] north by the lands of Isaac Baxter, on the west by the main road, on the south by the lands of John Poyner and east by lands of C. Etheredge.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that *Benjamin Bell*, the defendant in this case, has absconded so that process of law cannot be served upon him, *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Elizabeth City Star for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court House therein, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or it will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

Witness *Spence Hall*, clerk of our said Court at office, the last Monday in May and fifty-fifth year of American Independence, A. D. 1831.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

June 30. Price adv. $4 37½.

State of North Carolina,

Pasquotank County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. June Term, 1831.

Samuel Holstead, vs. Lemuel Richardson } Original Attachment.

Levied on the estate, goods and chattels of Lemuel Richardson the defendant in this cause, the 26th day of May, 1831.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Lemuel Richardson, the said defendant has absconded so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, *It is ordered*, that public advertisement be made in the Elizabeth City Star for six weeks, admonishing the said Richardson to appear at the next term of this Court to plead answer or demur or judgment of condemnation will be entered up against him.

Witness *Charles Grice*, clk. of our said Court at office the first Monday of June, in the 55th year of our Independence A. D. 1831.

Chas. Grice, c. c. c.

July 7. Price adv. $3 50.

Coffee and Flour.

65 bags St Domingo Coffee,
35 bbls. fresh ground superfine flour. *For sale by*

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 6th mo. 14*th*, 1831.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

A TALE.

"Oh baffled love! thine are the hues
Which shroud in gloom the march of years;
And as the glow-worm lights the dew,
Thou glimmerest on the dark heart's tears.
But when thou dost unfettered come,
With wing of light and breast of flowers,
Thou wakenest, in thy votary's home,
The lyre that rung in Eden's bowers."

Laura Montravers, at the age of sixteen, was a fair and beautiful being, with radiant blue eyes, a fair and spotless forehead, and ringlets of glossy brown; but it was not the regularity of features alone which gave such a charm to her beauty—it was the sweetness and intelligence of her countenance, the artless grace and fascination of her manners, which threw such resistless enchantment over every look and movement. None could gaze on her smiling lip without a pleasurable emotion; and a feeling of delight would come across the heart, as the tones of her sweet voice fell upon the ear. Her heart was all guilelessness and simplicity, and a more artless and unsuspecting being never laughed away the 'rosy hours.'

Laura was seated in the dining room, with her mother and brother Edward, awaiting the return of her father from his mercantile associations; the dining table was in readiness, and a glass of iced punch, prepared by her own hands, awaited him on the sideboard. At length Mr. Montravers appeared, and after the accustomed greeting had passed, seated himself on a sofa, near the window, where a cool and refreshing breeze entered the apartment.

"What news have you for us today papa?" said Laura, smiling.

"Nothing very interesting to you my dear," replied Mr. Montravers, "except the arrival of a ship of mine, with [illegible]ething very pretty on board for [illegible] daughter."

"[illegible] is it papa? do tell me," said she, with delight.

"I cannot tell. I must keep it a secret until it appears."

"Is the ship from New York," inquired Edward.

"No, my dear, from the West Indies."

"Oh! then I know what it is; it is the basket of shell flowers which you promised me; is it not, dear father?" said Laura laughing.

"Yes Laura, you have guessed right, it is the basket of shell flowers, and you shall have them to-morrow morning. Oh! by the bye, I have some instructions to give the Captain, which I had nearly forgotten; I will write a note, and when you have dined, Edward, you may step down to the wharf, and deliver it to him."

"And bring an answer immediately?" said Edward.

"No, my dear, an answer will not be necessary," said Mr. Montravers, laughing, "so you may amuse yourself on board; as I presume that was your motive for the inquiry."

When dinner was over, Edward took the note, and walked out with a very grave air. About sunset he returned, peeped into the sitting-room, and beckoned his sister to come out.

"Oh! Laura," said he, "I have something to tell you that will make you laugh."

"Have you! oh, do tell me then," said she, smiling.

"Come then to our little summer house, in the garden, and I will relate my adventure." So they proceeded to the summer house in great glee.

"Now tell me, brother, what is it?" said Laura.

"Well, take a seat on this side, where the honeysuckles smell so sweetly, and I will 'unfold my tale.' You know that I carried papa's note to the Captain,—well, after I gave it to him, I amused myself with walking about the ship, and in the course of my peregrinations I saw—"

"A monkey, I suppose," interrupted Laura.

"Pshaw no, not a monkey at all—that is, not exactly a monkey; but as I was roaming about, I saw a handsome young sailor sitting on the taffrail. At least I suppose he was a sailor, from his dress; the Captain introduced me to him, and I took a seat beside him, as I was fatigued with walking about, and we soon commenced a conversation."

"What sort of a personage was he?" inquired Laura.

"Oh! sister, he was really beautiful. He was in a sailor's attire, with a blue round jacket, white linen trowsers, and a white collar turned down and tied with a black ribbon. He appeared to be about twenty years old; his eyes were large and black; and his eye-brows and lashes were like black silk fringe."

"What an elegant comparison!" said Laura, laughing aloud.

"Nay, if you laugh at me," said Edward, "I will not tell you any more about him."

"Why, you said you would tell me something to make me laugh, did you not?"

"Oh yes, but not to laugh at me though," returned Edward, smiling.

"Well, go on then," said Laura," "and I will listen with the utmost gravity."

"Well—his forehead was white and smooth, but his cheek was embrowned, with a *tropic sun*, as I presume; his mouth was beautiful; his lips were full and red, and had a sweet expression when he smiled.—And sister, you know you admire melancholy countenances,—indeed you would like his, for he had the most melancholy eyes I ever saw; he looked, yes, he looked just as if he could play on the guitar, and sing Spanish."

"Oh! I am certain I should have lost my heart with the young sailor," said Laura. But I wonder what makes him melancholy!"

"I do not know that he is melancholy," said Edward, "he merely appears so when silent, but when in conversation, his countenance is sprightly and animated. We talked so long together that we began to feel like old acquaintances, and at length he told me that he really thought it was time for him to be married, and asked me if I could not recommend some young lady to him. I told him our town abounded with pretty girls, and I could recommend a great many. He then inquired if I had not a sister to give him."

"He was very impertinent, I think," interrupted Laura.

"Oh! no, sister, he was not impertinent, he was speaking merely in jest. I told him I had one sister, but she was not altogether at my disposal, being two years older than myself. He then inquired our respective ages, which I told him, and he then wished to know if you resembled me, if you were pretty, and a thousand other questions he asked me, and begged me to describe you to him."

"Upon my word he was extremely inquisitive," said Laura, her cheeks reddening, "you should not have answered his questions, brother."

"Nay now, sister," replied Edward, "it was in jest, and I merely tell it to amuse you. But let me finish. After I had answered all his inquiries, he said he liked the description of you very much, and was quite inclined to fall in love with you, but begged me, by all means, not to let you know a word of the conversation."

"So you have obeyed injunctions I perceive," said Laura, laughing, "but really I think Mr. sailor-boy had a good supply of assurance."

"Oh, Laura! if you had seen how handsome he looked, I am sure you would not say so—I declare I do not believe he is a sailor, for his hands are white and soft, and do not look as if they handled ropes—and his form is so slender and graceful! and his neck is as white as your's sister."

"Why you seem to be quite enraptured with him; but what is his name, you forgot to tell me that."

"True, I did forget; it is Julian de Vaux.—what a pretty name, is it not?"

"Yes, quite romantic indeed; I suspect, after all, that he is some hero in disguise. If I had ever had my portrait taken, I should suspect he had seen it, and has come across the sea to catch a glimpse of the fair original."

"Oh! what vanity! I am glad you have so good an opinion of your charms. I promised to walk out with him to-morrow, and shew him all the wonders of the place."

"Oh, Edward, you should not walk out with him; how do you know who he is; he may be a bandit."

"Oh! no, he cannot be a bandit, or the Captain would not have introduced him to me. But there is mamma in the garden, let us go and pull some flowers for her."

"Where are you going, Laura," said her cousin, Lucy Grey, on entering the drawing-room the next morning, and finding her dressed for a walk."

"I am going down town to make a few purchases: will you not accompany me?"

"Yes; but where is Edward? I have a scolding for him."

"He is not here to receive it, he has gone to walk with a new friend of his—but, pray, what offence has he committed?"

"Oh! a most direful one, I assure you, but I will not tell what it is until I see him—but let us go, for I see you are ready for conquest."

The fair damsels proceeded down town; the morning was bright and cloudless, and their fairy forms drew glances of admiration from the many groups which loitered on the pavement.

"I must get a pair of gloves," said Laura, as they entered a fashionable store.

"A pair of gloves," said Lucy, laughing, "and was that all you came to purchase?"

"In truth, cousin," said Laura, "the morning was so fine, it tempted me out, but I must buy something, so it will be a pair of gloves, for these I have on are torn."

"Oh! what beautiful youth is that standing on the pavement, with such large dark eyes, and such an abstracted air?" said Lucy, as they left the store.

Laura looked and saw a handsome youth in a sailor's dress, apparently waiting for some one. He was leaning carelessly against a lamp-post, as if quite unconscious that any one beheld him. As Laura passed him, he started and cast an earnest gaze upon her—indeed, so earnest and intense that it brought a blush to her cheek, and in her confusion, she dropped her glove without perceiving it. The youth hastened after, and presented it to her—she thanked him, and the blushes deepened as she did so. The youth appeared to be in as much trepidation as herself, for he stammered out some confused reply, and walked hastily away. After proceeding a few steps, she turned and looked back, and he was standing with his eyes fixed on her retreating figure; but on her seeing him, he turned away, and proceeded onwards.

"Oh! look," said Lucy, "this is the torn glove that you dropped, what a pity it was not one of your new ones! do drop another, that the handsome unknown may know that you have a better pair!"

"What a mad-cap," said Laura, laughing.

"I dare say," continued Lucy, "that he would be glad of the opportunity of presenting it to you again. At any rate I know I should be, for he is very handsome, & I have some faint idea of falling in love with him."

Just then they heard a laugh behind them, they turned, and saw Edward with the handsome stranger.

"Oh! it is the young sailor Edward was speaking of," said Laura, softly.

Edward said something to him in a low tone, and he shook his head; they then crossed the street, & soon disappeared.

"What is the matter with you Mr. De Vaux," said Edward, as they approached the wharf, "you have not spoken for half an hour."

"Nothing," replied Julian, "I do not think that I am particularly silent—but which of those young ladies did you say was your sister?"

"The one in white,—the other was my cousin, Lucy Grey; did you not think her handsome."

"I do not know; I did not observe her. I think your sister resembles you very much."

'Yes, we are sometimes thought alike—but I declare I will not talk to you any more, for you look as if you did not hear me.'

Julian smiled faintly, but replied not.

'Will you come on board?' said he, as they reached the ship.

'No, I will wait till you are in a more talkative humor,' and the light-hearted boy ran off laughing.

'How did you like my new acquaintance, Laura?' said Edward on his return home, 'does he look like a bandit?'

'Oh, not at all; I am perfectly convinced since I have seen him that he does not belong to that fraternity. But how serious he looks.'

'Yes, he looks serious sometimes. When I first saw him this morning, he was leaning his head very pensively on his hand, but as soon as he espied me, he smiled, and inquired after my pretty sister, and asked if I had not brought your miniature for him to look at, and when I told him I had not, he laughed and said he would give the world to see you, and was resolved to do so soon; but after we passed you in the street, he would not speak a word; he looked quite serious and melancholy, & did not attend to a word I said.'

'Perhaps he was disappointed,' said Laura, smiling, 'he did not find me quite as handsome as his imagination had pictured.'

'I do not know,' said Edward, 'for he was quite dumb after we saw you. But he says he is not a sailor; his father is a planter in the West Indies, and he came here on some business; I forget what, and wore a sailor's dress during the voyage because he fancied it.'

'Of whom are you speaking, my dear?' said Mr. Montravers.

'Of a young gentleman whom I saw on board the ship, Julian De Vaux,' replied Edward.

'De Vaux!' exclaimed Mr. Montravers, 'where is he from?'

'From the West Indies, I believe.'

'He surely cannot be son of my old friend Charles De Vaux;—he is, he is, I'll bet my life. I will inquire to-morrow, and if it is so,—'

'You will invite him to see us,' said Edward.'

'I will indeed; for Charles was my old friend and college companion; and his son, if he is his son, shall be always welcome to my mansion.'

"How beautifully the moon shines!" said Laura, on retiring to her room for the night, "every thing seems bathed in liquid silver. Oh! I cannot sleep, it is vain to attempt it, while the soft moonlight gleams thro' the window, and the balmy night breeze steals through those clustering vines—such a night as this was not made for sleep."

And she extinguished the light, and seating herself at the open window, leaned her head upon her hand. She had been seated thus but a short time, when she heard two voices in a whispering conversation in the street beneath; they ceased, and the chords of a guitar were lightly struck, and a rich and mellow voice rose on the air. Laura arose, and peeping cautiously through the vines which clustered around the casement, saw by the bright moon-beams, Julian De Vaux—a guitar was suspended, by a ribbon, from his neck, and his slight and elegant form, as he leaned against the iron railing of the steps, looked like some fabled divinity.—He stood amid a flood of radiance, and his dark eyes glanced vainly towards the window where Laura stood, for the thick leaves of the vine concealed her from his observation. He sung a sweet and melancholy air with exquisite taste and feeling, and Laura listened with delight as the soft tones fell upon her ear; she scarcely breathed, for every look and tone went deeply to her heart. At length the music ceased, Julian cast another lingering glance towards the window, then turned, as if disappointed, and walked away with his companion. Laura gazed after him until he disappeared, then turned from the window with a sigh. She could not account for the strange feeling which pervaded her heart; the music, far from enlivening, had rendered her more melancholy; 'but perhaps it was the song he had chosen, the sad and melancholy tones of which effected her."

She felt still less inclined to sleep now than at first; at length she retired to rest, but in her dreams a dark-eyed youth appeared before her, and soft voices murmured in her ear.—She could not imagine why she felt so little inclination to mention the serenade, the next day; and when her father informed her that Julian was indeed the son of his old friend, and would be there that evening, it appeared strange that she could not utter one word of pleasure at the information. But it was not long before she learned her 'heart's deep secret.' She had heard of love at first sight, but that she always looked upon as a mere romance. She was not in *love certainly*, for she felt no pleasure when told that she would see him that evening,—on the contrary, she felt rather a trepidation and fear of his presence, and almost wished he would not come. Alas! she knew not the many windings of the heart, and in what strange disguises love would enter there.

To be continued.

Moral and Religious.